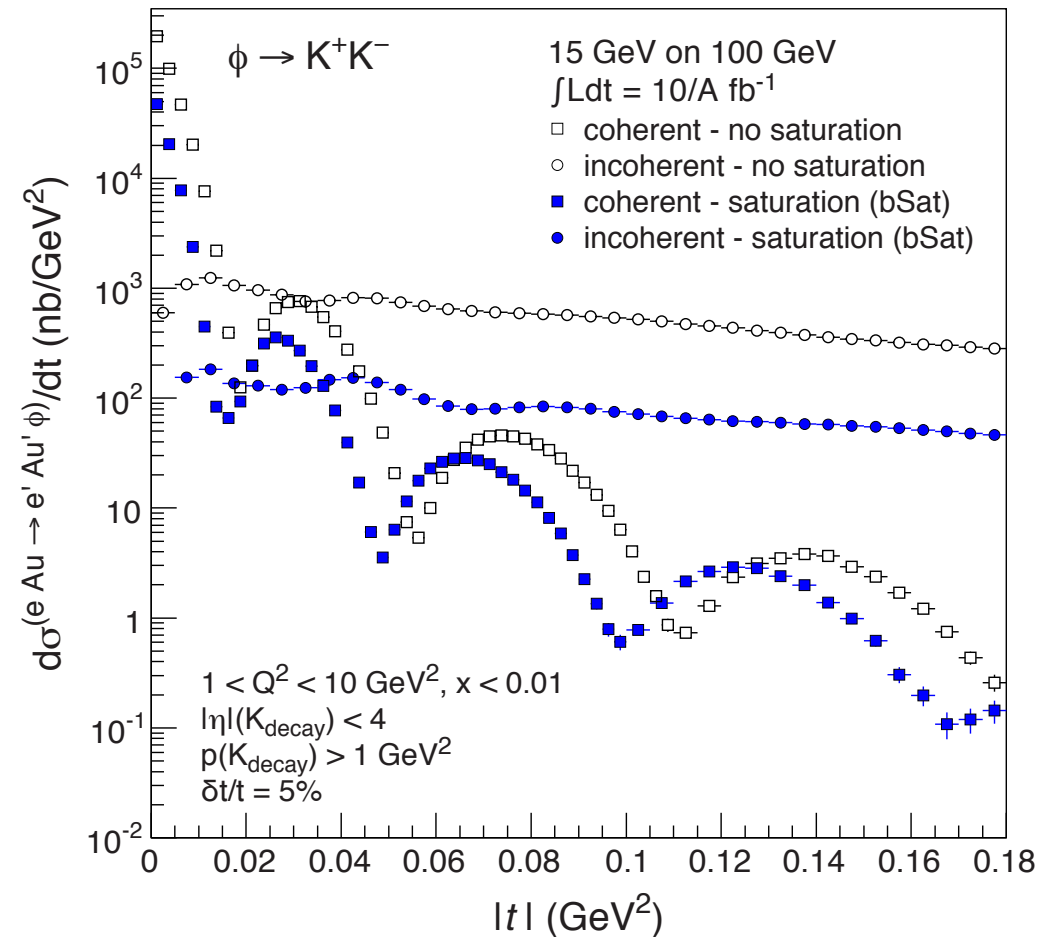
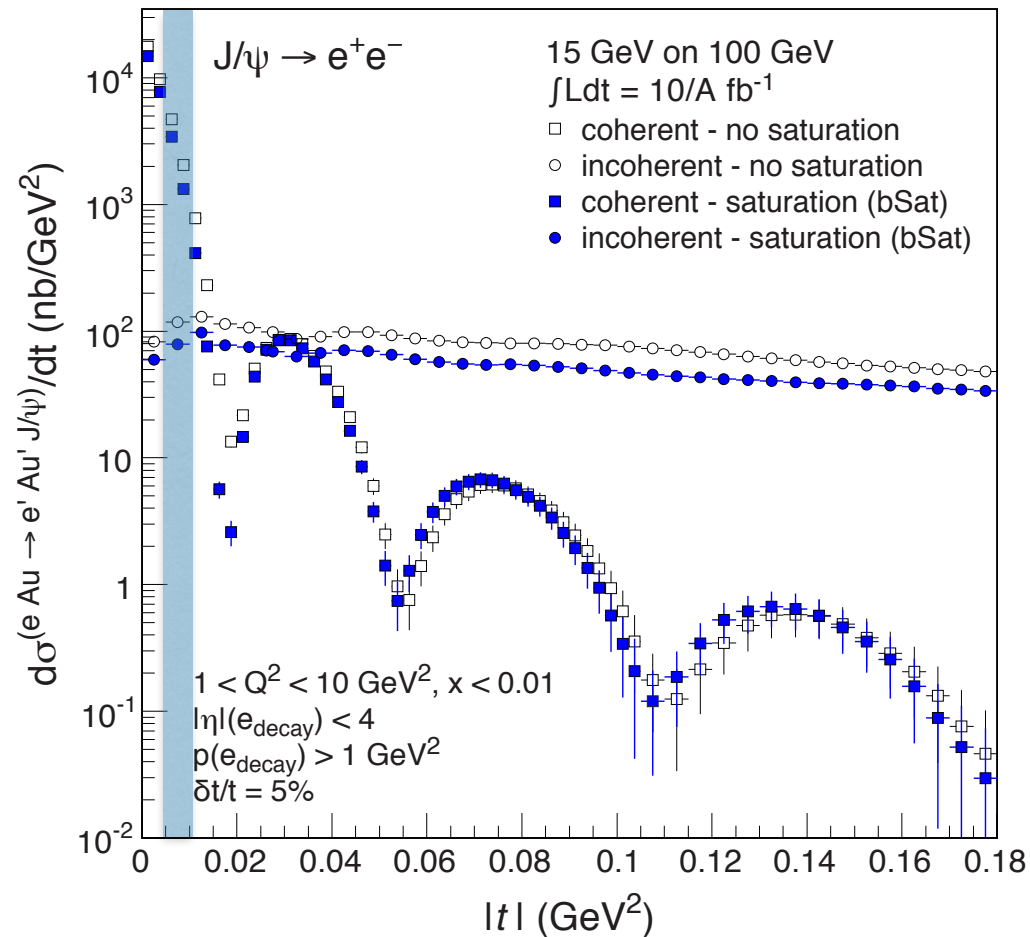


t-slope  
as function of  $Q^2$ ?  
A suggestion by EIC IAC

TU, April 3, 2014

# Recall New $d\sigma/dt$

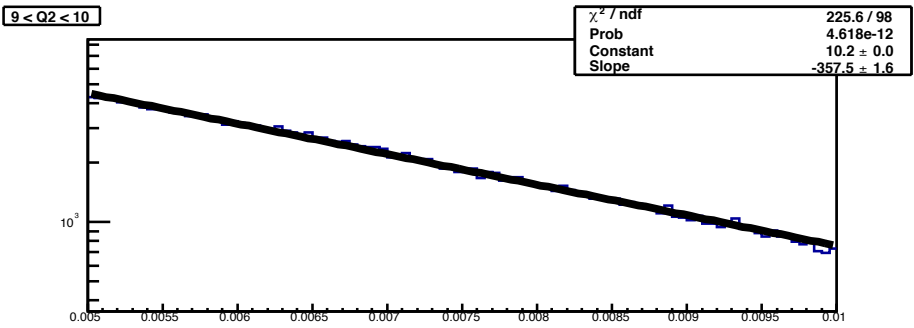
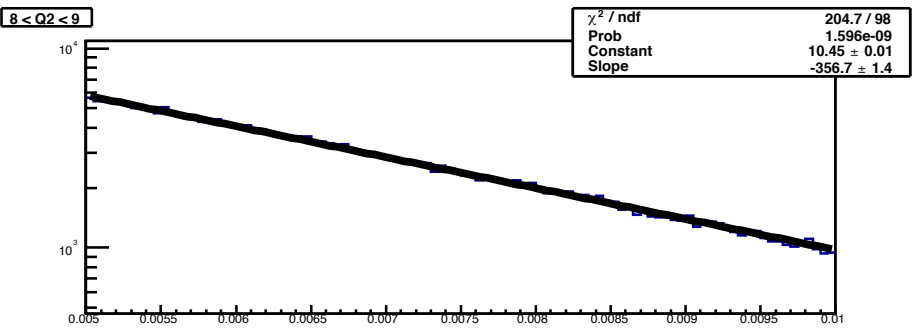
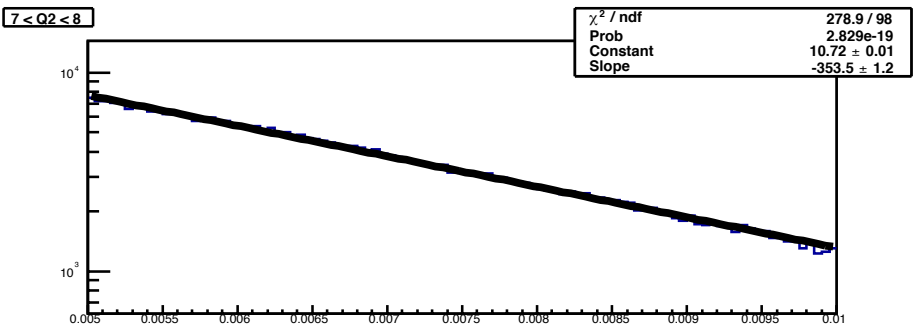
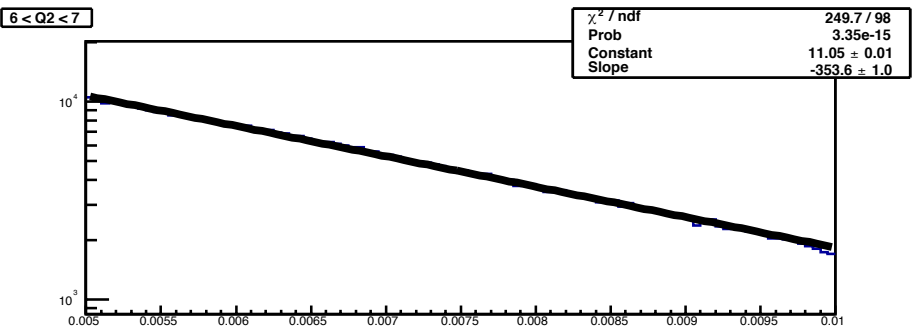
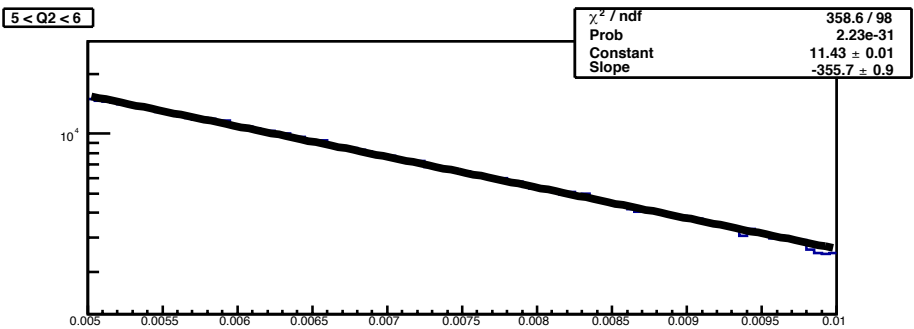
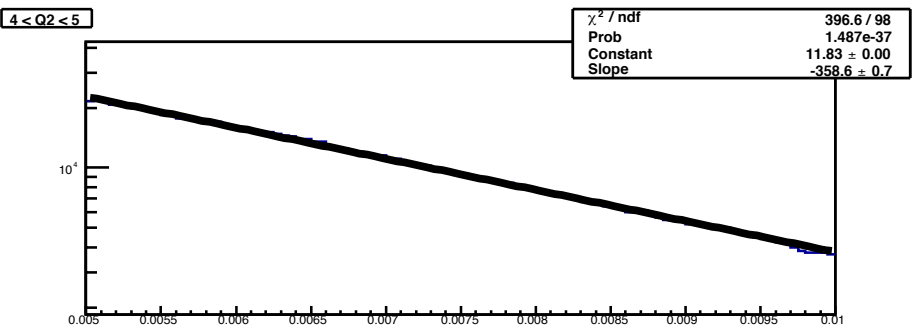
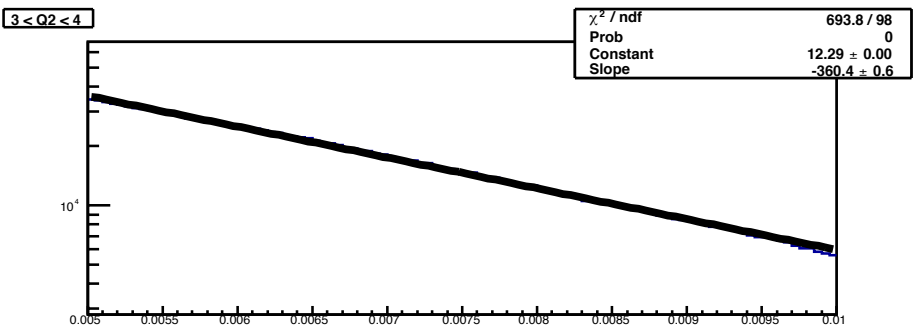
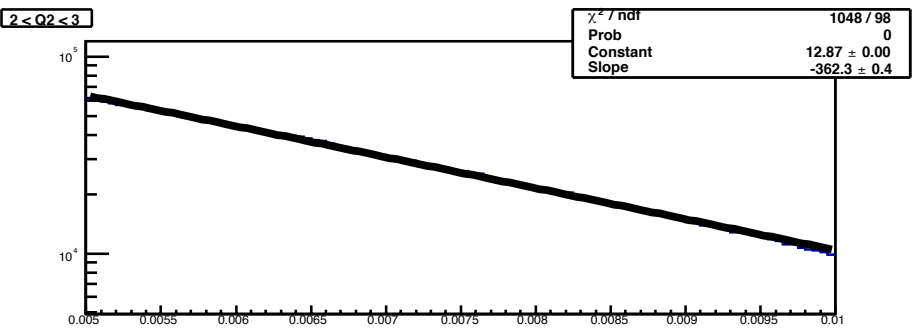
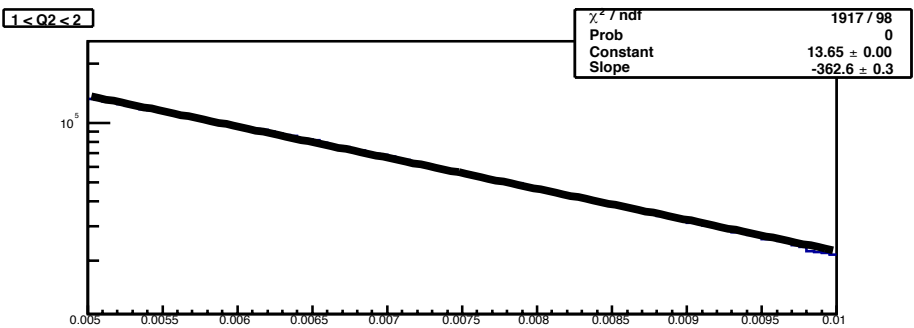


N.B. The structure in incoherent is real (i.e., in Dipole Model)

- $|t| < 0.015 \text{ GeV}^2$ : Not an exponential, no “B” comparable to ep
- Use finite range  $0.005 < |t| < 0.01 \text{ GeV}^2$  to check for  $Q^2$  dependence
  - slope not very meaningful since  $B = B(t)$

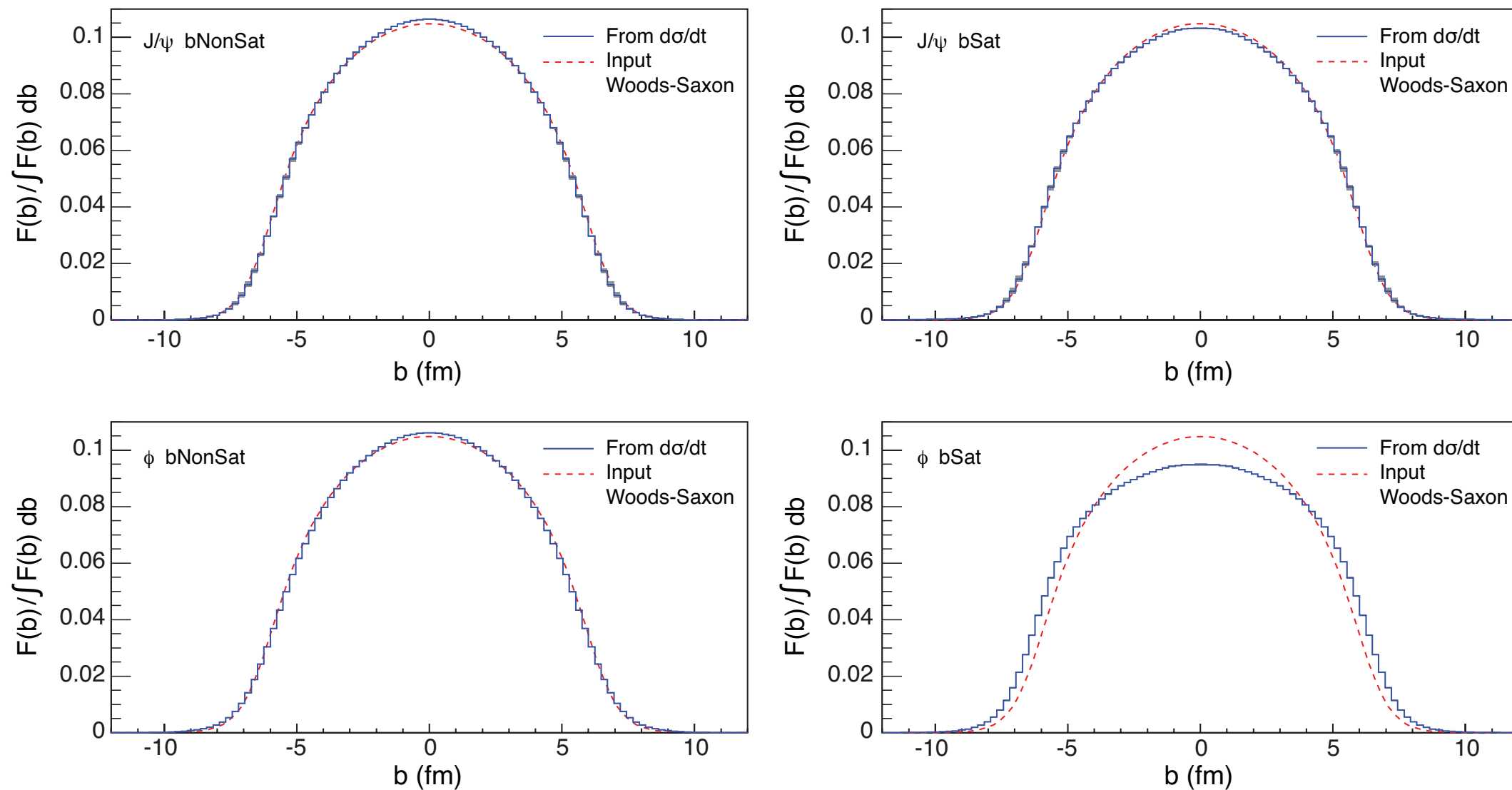
Sartre 1.1  
100M events  
9  $Q^2$  bins  
from 1 to 10  
GeV<sup>2</sup>

Here:  
J/ $\psi$ , sat



# Expectations

- $F(b_T)$  more powerful than simple slope, all info is here

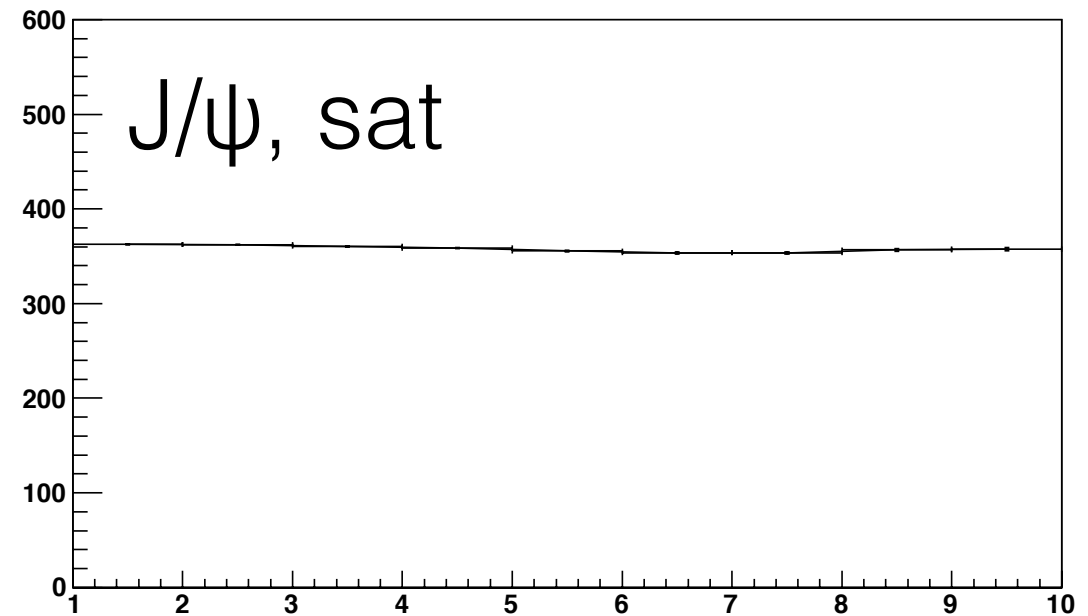


- If there's an effect than in  $\phi$

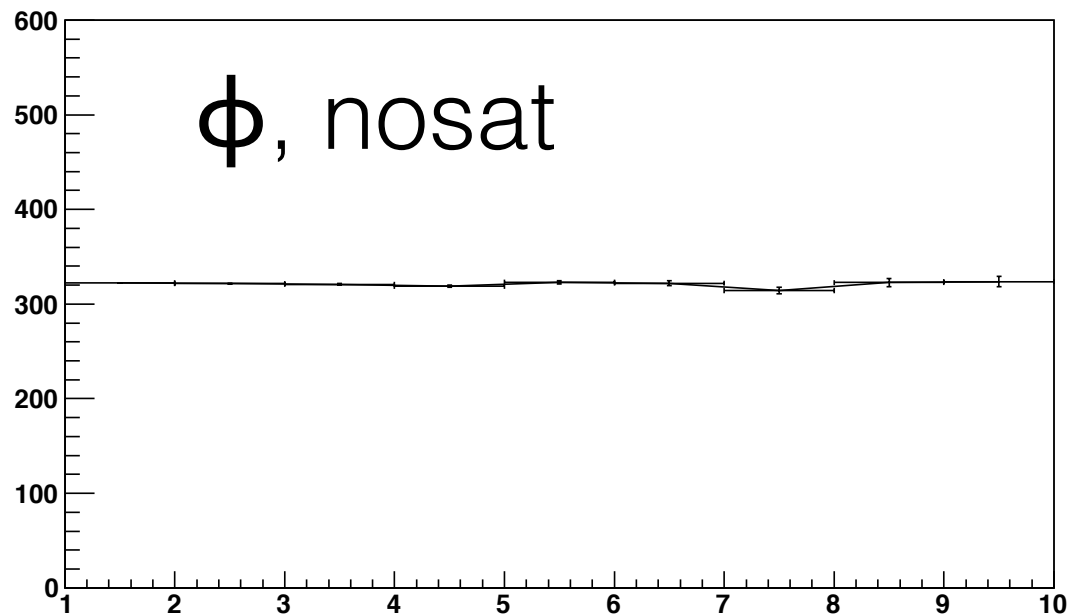
Note: there's no explicit  $Q^2$  dependence in source shape put into Sartre

Next: explore region  
 $0.1 < Q^2 < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$

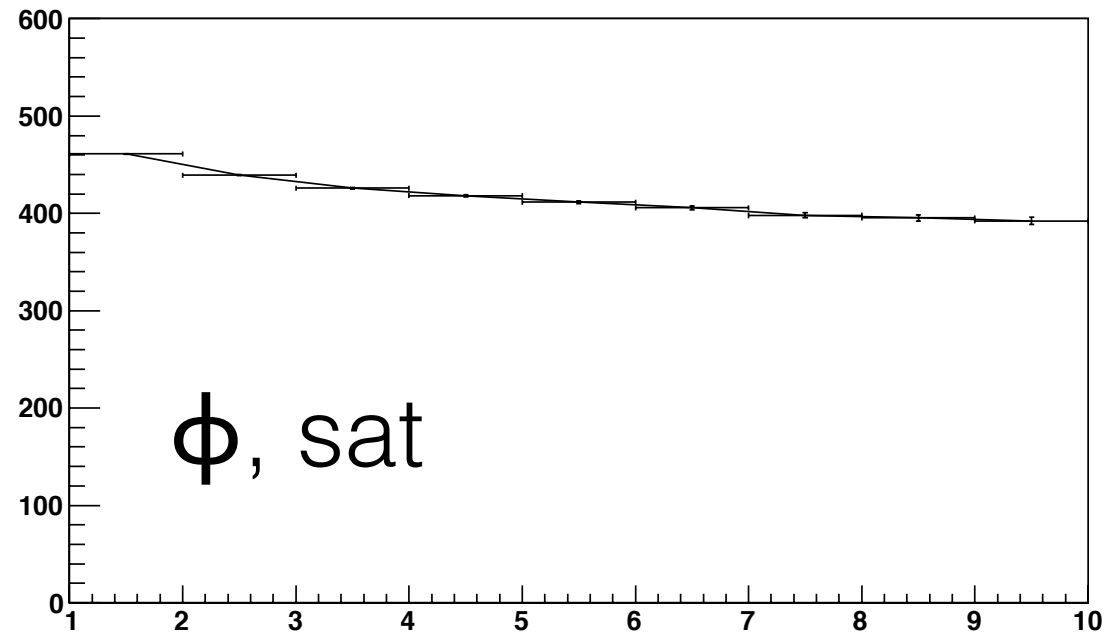
Q2 dependence of slope



Q2 dependence of slope



Q2 dependence of slope



broadens as sat kicks in